dealt with to-morrow. This afternoon several of them attempted to pass a sentinel, and endeavored to seize his gun, the bayonet of which penstrated the flesh of one of them nearly four Inches. Divine service was held at their rendezvous to-night, and the preaching by the chaplain constituted a very peculiar entertainment for them.

Services are held at all the quarters to day, but probably those of the Rhode Island Regiment are the most impressive, and attracted the most attention. The building was crowded, many fadies being present. Mr. Woodley preached on the power of the American people-their self-reliance in time of peril. When the hymn was given out, it was discovered that nearly every znan bad a hymn book, and the chaplain remarked that he presumed the entire army of Jeff. Davis could not raise so many books.

The transit way for provisions and forage on the Mississippi River has been blocked below the Line of loyal States.

The only contract made for beef by the War Department was entered into by the Quartermaster-General of the Army, with the approval of the Secretary of War, at the time when beef was scarce and selling at 25 cents per pound. The number of cattle ordered was 1,000, with the privilege of 10,000 or 20,000, at S cents gross per pound-a price entirely satisfactory to all concerned, though, if beef can be obtained at a less rate, the Department is not obligated to take more than the first lot. This is not the first time in American history when the harmony of the entire country has been disturbed by the discordant cry of "beef, beef."

WARRINGTON, May 5, 1861.

Gen. Scott forwarded dispatches to Gen. Butler yes cerday at Annapolis, placing the Massachusetts Sixth Regiment and other troops at his command, and giving him three days to take possession of the Relay House at the junction of the Baltimore and Ohio and Baltimore and Washington Railroads, nine miles from Bal-Limore and thirty miles from Washington.

Gen. Butler responded, and informed Gen. Scott that he would have religious service on the ground to-day. The Sixth Regiment went up early this morning. This movement is made to cooperate with the Penn-

Sylvania troops, now advancing upon Baltimore on the Wher side.

Governor Buckingham of Connecticut has arrived The Twenty-eighth Regiment of Brooklyn and one

company of the Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn geached here to-night.

An order has been issued probibiting the absence troops from their quarters after half past nine in the evening, unless on special duty. There is more strictness than heretofore, with a view to quiet, and a preservation of the public peace.

THE SEIZURE OF THE RELAY HOUSE. BALTIMORE, May 5-10 p. m.

This morning Knox Clifford, overseer of James H. Znekett's form at the Relay House, attempted to cross the bridge over the Patapaco at that point, and was met by guards of United States troops, who prevented his crossing. Soon afterwards, thirty cars arrived from Washington, with nearly eighteen hundred troops, said to be the Eighth Regiment of New-York, and the Sixth of Massachusetts, under command of Brig.-Gen. Batler. There was intense excitement at the Relay House

and many of the inhabitants, frightened, feelishly left, some coming to this city. The troops were followed by their camp equipage,

and had, beside muskets and small arms, several cannon and howitzers. They took possession of Mr. Luckett's and Talbot's farms, established a camp, and announced that if any hostile demonstration was made obey should fortify the neighboring hights.

poles on the line west of Relay, so as to prevent communication between Baltimore and Harper's Ferry The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is also held, to prevent forwarding supplies to Secession troops in Vir-

taken possession of for the same purpose, and soon Secession troops will hold the road only from Harper's Ferry to Martinsburgh.

Their approach is said to have been so quiet and stealthy that the first the telegraph operator knew of it was when the guard came in and took possession. The snews is not generally known here, but so far as it has been announced, it has been received with satisfaction, except among the National Volunteers, who attacked The Massachusette troops, and they feel themselves

Two-thirds of the members of the Legislature are dere, some of whom intended to leave this afternoon for Frederick. I cannot learn whether they were

The intention of the troops was to permit no comcounication West for the present. If this be carried

The Union men here are rejoicing over the prospect of this unexpected stay of treasonable legislation, which They believe must now be entirely stopped. The in-

stention of the Secessionists was, in view of the certain select of the Committee of Safety bill, to keep the Legislature in session to take advantage of any contingency which would enable them to accomplish their purpose. The prompt movement of troops has already deranged their plans, and demoralized the whole Seces sion movement in Maryland.

am unable to find any foundation for it.

posed that the Pennsylvania troops will move toward

smore and Obio Railroad, in the morning, but there is no definite information. At the Union Convention last night, a motion was made to amend the resolutions so as to admit the right

of Secession by a sovereign Convention. The motion was voted down, the almost unanimous sentiment being for the Union, without an if.

## ERRORS ABOUT THE CABINET CORRECTED.

WASHINGTON, May 5, 1861. It is not considered for the public advantage that er goneous statements of proceedings in the councils of the diministration should go abroad. The assertions that the Secretaries of State and of the Navy have differed from their colleagues and from the President-wavering when the others were firm and energetic-are without foundation. Equally untrue are the reports circulated in other quarters that the Secretary of the Treasmry differs in the same manner from the President or other members of the Cabinet.

The fact that such erroneous ideas obtain currency is gegarded as the best evidence that the consultations of the Cabinet are, as they ought to be, confidentially

The above is predicated on information from the highest authority.

THE PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS.

HARRISBURG, May 5, 1861. The 14th Regiment, Col. Johnstone, and the 15th Col. Oakford, have formed at Camp Curtin. Sevenen mattached companies are also in camp. The 16th legiment, Col. Zeigler, have formed at York enFRANCE AND DISUNION.

Faulkner's Interview with Thouvenel. MR. SEWARD'S LETTER TO MR. DAYTON.

THE UNION TO BE PRESERVED.

WASHINGTON, May 5, 1861. Imperfect statements of Mr. Faulkner's interview with M. Thouvenel, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, concerning the application of the Commissioners of the Montgomery Confederation, having found their way into the press, the Department of State has consented that the correspondence shall be published. It is as follows:

MR. FAULKNER TO MR. SEWARD. MR. FAULKNER TO MR. SEWARD.

No. 119.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, PARIS, April 15th, 1861. 

Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Scoredary of State:—Sir: I called to-day upon M. Thouvenel, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and was promptly admitted to an interview. Agreeably to your request, I handed to him a copy of the Inaugural Address of President Lincoln, and added that I was instructed by you to say to him that it embraced the views of the President of the United States upon the of the President of the United States upon the difficulties which now disturbed the harmony of the American Union, and also due exposition of the general policy which it was the purpose of the Gov ernment to pursue, with a view to the preservation of demestic peace and the maintenance of the Federal Union. Here M. Thouvenel asked if there was not some diversity of opinion in the Cabinet of the Presi-dent as to the proper mode of meeting the difficulties which now disturbed the relations of the States and which now disturbed the relations of the States and General Government. I replied, upon that point I had no information; under our system the Cabinet was an advising body; its opinions were entitled to weight, but did not necessarily compet the action of the President; the executive power was, by the Constitution, vested exclusively in the President. I said that I was further instructed to assure him that the President of the United States entertains a full confidence in the speedy restoration of barmony and was further instructed to assure am that the President of the United States entertains a full confidence in the speedy restoration of barmony and usity of the Government by a firm yet just and liberal policy, cooperating with the deliberate and loyal action of the American people. M. Thouven I expressed his pleasure at the assurance. I further said the President regretted that the events going on in the United States might be productive of some possible inconvenience to the people and subjects of France, but he was determined that those inconveniences shall be made as light and transient as possible, and so far as it may rest with him that all strangers who may suffer any injury from them shall be indemnified. I said to him that the President thought it not impossible an appeal would be made before long by the Confederate States to foreign powers, and among others to the Government of France, for the recognition of their independence; that no such appeal having yet been made it was preof France, for the recognition of their independence that no such appeal having yet been made it was pre-mature and out of place to discuss any of the points in-volved in that delicate and important inquiry; but the Government of the United States desired the fact to be known that when are the most confidence in the fact to be wn that whenever any such application shall le, it will meet with opposition from the Minis made, it will meet with opposition from the Minister who shall then represent that Government at this Court. I said to him that my mission at this Court would soon terminate, and I should have no official connection with the question which it was anticipated might arise upon the demand of the Confederate States for recognition of their independence; that my place would soon be supplied by a distinguished citizen of the State of New-Jersey, a gentleman who possessed the confidence of the President, who fully sympathized in his public views, and who would doubtless come fully instructed as to the then wishes and views of the Govis public views, and who would doubtless come fully structed as to the then wishes and views of the Government of the United States, and that the only request which I would now make, and which would close all I which I would now make, and which would close all I had to say in the interview, was that no proposition recognizing the permanent dismemberment of the American Union shall be considered by the French Government until after the arrival and reception of the new Minister accredited by the United States to this Court. M. Thouvenel, in reply, said that no application had yet been made to him by the Confederate States in any form for the recognition of their independence; that the French Government contheir independence; that the French Government was not in the habit of acting hastily upon such questions, as might be seen by us tardiness in recognizing the new kingdom of Italy; that he believed the maintenance kingdom of Italy; that he believed the maintenance of the Federal Union, in its integrity, was to be desired, for the benefit of the people of the North and South, as well as for the interests of France; and the Government of the United States might rest well assured that no hasty nor precipitate action would be taken on that subject by the Emperor. But while he gave utterance to these views, he was equally bound to say that the practice and usage of the present century had fully established the right of de facto governments to recognition, when a proper case was made out for

The troops are said to have cut down the telegraph had fully established to recognition, when a proper case was made out for the decirion of foreign bowers. Here the official interview ended. The conversation was then further It is believed here that the road from Wheeling will be protracted, by an inquiry from M. Thouvenel, when the new tariff would go into operation, and whether it was to be regarded as the settled policy of the Govern-ment? I told him that the first day of the present month had been prescribed as the period when the new duties would take effect; that I had not yet examined The troops this afternoon were drilling at the Relay. its provisions with such care as would justify me in onouncing an opinion upon its merits; that it was

and that I had no doubt, from the discontent mannessed in several quarters, that the subject would engage the attention of Congress at its next meeting, and probably some important modifications would be made in it. The finances of the Government made in it. The mances of the Government were at this time temporarily embarrassed, and I had no doubt the provisions of the new tariff were adopted with a view, although probably a mistaken one, of sustaining the credit of the Treasury as much as of reviving the protective policy. He then asked me my opinion as to the course of policy that would be adopted the crediting States and whether I thought opinion as to the course of policy that would be adopted toward the seceding States, and whether I thought force would be employed to coerce them into submission to the Federal authority. I told him that I could only give him my individual opinion, and that I thought force would not be employed; that ours was a Government of public opinion, and although the Union anquestionably possessed all the ordinary powers necessary for its preservation, as had been shown in several partial insurrections which had occurred in our history, yet that the extreme powers of the Government could only be used in accordance with public opinion, and that I was satisfied that the scatiment of force against the esceding States. So sincore was the deference felt in that country for the great principles of self-government, and so great the respect permitted to pass the Relay. A special train will leave to-morrow morning. out, the reassembling of the Legislature will be postponed until they can find other means of reaching Prederick, or they conclude to meet elsewhere.

cere was the deterrine ten in that country to the grant principles of self-government, and so great the respect for the action of the people, when adopted under the imposing forms of State organization and State sovereignty, that I did not think the employment of force would be tolerated for a moment, and I thought the only solution of our difficulties would be found in such modifications of our Constitutional compact as There is a rumor that Gen. Scott is in the city, but I would invite the secoding States back into the Union or a peaceable acquiescence in the assertion of the claims to a separate sovercipity. M. Thouvenel as pressed the opinion that the employment of for would would be unwise, and would tend to a further

Therepairs on the Central Railroad North are rapidly approaching completion, and by to-morrow it is sup-

There are rumors afloat that a detachment from the Relay House will occupy Camden station, on the Balti-

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, & WASHINGTON, May 4, 1861. Sen: The dispatches of your predecessor, Nos. 117 119, and 120, have been received. The latter, acknow ledging the receipt of our letter of recall, and announce ing his intended return, requires no special notice. No. 117 bears the date of 5th of April last. It con-

regard to the disturbed condition of affairs at home, but at the same time gives us no information concern ing the state of affairs in France. The instructions heretofore transmitted to you will show you the President's views on the subject Mr. may have expressed or left on record at Paris.

Faulkner has discussed, and these will be your guide notwithstanding any different opinion your predecesso No. 119 bears date of the 15th April last, and son

rupture of the Confederacy by causing the remainin Southern States to make common cause with the State which had already taken action on the subject.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, CHARLES J. FAULKNER

MR. SEWARD TO MR. DAYTON.

tains only an exposition of Mr. Faulkner's views of

the policy which this Government ought to pursue in

tains a report of an official conversation, and also of an unofficial one, held between Mr. Faulkner and M Thouvenel. In the former conversation M. Thouvene asked Mr. Faulkner whether there is not some diver sity of opinion in the Cabinet of the President as to the proper mode of meeting the difficulties which now disturb the relations of the States and the General Government. Mr. Faulkner, in reply, said that he had no information on the subject. The matter is of no great moment, yet it is desirable that there be no misapprehension of the true state of the Government in the present emergency. You may, therefore, recall that conversation to M. Thouvenel's memory, and then assure bim explicitly that there is no difference of opinion

whatever between the President and his constitutional advisers, or among those advisors themselves, concerning the policy that has been pursued and which is now prosecuted by the Administration in regard to the unhappy disturbances existing in the country. The path of Executive duty has thus far been too plainly marked out by stern necessity to be mistaken, while the solemnity of the great emergency, and the responsibility it involved, have extluguished in the public councils every emotion but those of loyalty and patriotism. It is not in the hands of this Administration that this Government is to come to an end at all, much less for want of harmony in devotion to the country. M. Thouvenel's declaration that the United States may

rest well assured that no hasty or precipitate action will be taken on the subject of the apprehended application of the insurrectionists for a recognition of the independence of the so-called Confederate States is entirely satisfactory, although it was attended by a reservation of views concerning general principles applicable to cases that need not now be discussed. In the unofficial conversation Mr. Faulkner says that he himself expressed the opinion that force would not be resorted to to coerce the so-called seceding States into submission to the Federal authority, and that the only solution of the difficulties would be found in such modifications of the Constitutional compact as would invite the seceding States back into the Union, or a peaceable acquiescence in the assertion of their claim to a separate sovereignty. The time when these questions had any pertinency or plausibility has passed away. The United States waited patiently while their authority was defied in turbulent assemblies and insidious preparations, willing to hope that mediation, offered on all sides, would conciliate and induce the disaffected parties to return to a better mind but the case is now altogether changed. The insurgents have instituted revolution with open, flagrant, deadly war, to compel the United States to acquiesce in the dismemberment of the Union. The United States have accepted this civil war as an inevitable necessity. The constitutional remedies for all the complaints of the insurgents are still open to them, and will remain so. But, on the other hand, the land and naval forces of the

authority and to save the Union from danger. You cannot be too decided or too explicit in making known to the French Government that there is not now, nor has there been, nor will there be any-the east-idea existing in this Government of suffering a dissolution of this Union to take place in any way whatever. There will be here only one nation and one Government, and there will be the same Republic and the same constitutional Union that have already survived a dozen national changes and changes of government in almost every other country. These will stand ereafter, as they are now, objects of human wonder and human affection. You have seen, on the eve of your departure, the elasticity of the national spirit, the vigor of the national Government, and the lavish devetion of the national treasures to this great cause. Tell M. Thouvenel, then, with the highest consideration and good feeling, that the thought of a dissolution of this Union, peaceably or by force, has never entered into the mind of any candid statesman here, and it is high time that it be dismissed by statesmen in Europe.

Union have been put into activity to restore the Federal

I am, Sir, respectfully your obedient servant, WM. H. SEWARD. To WILLIAM L. DATTON, Esq., &c., &c.

FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, May 5, 1861. The Union Convention on Saturday night appointed a Committee to proceed to Frederick, and protest

against the despotic military bill, and passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Convention, in the name of the order loving the attentions.

Resided. That the Convention, in the name of the order-loving people of Baitimore, do solemnly protest against the attempt now making in the Levilshture of Maryland, to imagurate a military despotism by the enactment of the bill to create a Committee of Public Safety, which, under a profession of providing for the protection, enfety, peace, and defense of the State, would, if emacted into a inv. confer on an irresponsible hedy powers which are unconstitutional and tyraculead to principle, and which, by which are interest to the citizen all guaranties now enjoyed for his individual assumity, must endanger the public peace, and in the event of the security public live shall estome it our dety to aveil ourselves of all constitutional emodies for defeating its execution, and windicating public liberty.

Resided Secondly, That the measures enacted and enacting by the Legislature, are indications of a purpose on the past of a majority thereof in preclinate Maryland into a struggle with the Constitutional authorities of the Union, and to effect by indirect actions a result which they acknowledge they are analyte to accomplish by direct legislation on the subject, and that we deprecede only effort to change the relations as present existing between the Union and this State, by any authority what-sever.

An attempt to amend the last resolution, so as to claim the right of Seccession by a Sovereign Conven-

claim the right of Secession by a Sovereign Convention, was voted down unanimously, wholly repudiating

At noon to-day, the Fifty-second Regiment of New-York and the Eighth Regiment of Measuchuseits have arrived in a train from Washington at the Release House, nine miles from Baltimore, and taking possession of the telegraph wires, planted eight howitzers on the vinduct, and invested the entire neighborhood. They have encamped on the grounds of William Talwest side of the Patapeco. This point is the junction of the Baltimore and Ohio road and the Washington branch, and gives full command of the road to and from the west. The telegraph communication with Harper's Ferry is cut off, and it is rumored that no more

rains west are to be allowed to leave. It is understood that this sudden movement is the busis of operations to retake Harper's Ferry.

There are rumors this evening that several vessels onded with troops, are coming up the river.

On the Northern Central Railway a large force of nen from Pennsylvania were engaged to-day in building the first bridge outside the city, and the road to the city from that direction will be finished to-The work on the Bush River bridge, on the Philadelhis Road, has been commenced, and will be finished n two or three days.

About half of the members of the Legislature are in the city, and if communication with Frederick is cut off, will not be able to get back to-morrow.

COMPLAINT BY CONNECTICUT TROOPS. DANBURY, Conn., May 5, 1861.

A large indignation meeting was held this afternoon, and resolutions passed complaining of the scantiness of provisions, &c., furnished the 1st Regiment of Connecticut volunteers, now quartered at New-Haven, and asking for a correction of the abuse. The resolutions were ordered to be sent to the Governor and Legisla ture, and were numerously signed. Letters from the volunteers say that instead of 30c. worth of provisions,

they get less than 12 cents worth per day. The ration for one meal is shown as follows: Two very small potatoes, one ounce of bread, and one quarter of an ounce of fat ment. Much feeling is manifested, and if the matter is not remedied, there will probably be trouble. Considerable food has been sent to them by private in-

FUNERAL OF ONE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS SOLDIERS.

Boston, May 5, 1861. Corporal Needham, mortally wounded at Baltimore was a member of the Universalist Church in Lawrence, and highly estoemed as a citizen. Hisfuneral on Saturday, conducted by the City Government of Lawrence, was attended by the Fire Department, several military companies, and many thousands of citizens of Lawrence and the adjoining towns. Three volleys of musketry were fired over his tomb. A monument will be erected to his memory.

ORDER FROM THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL. ALBANY, May 5, 1861. The following order has been issued by Adjt.-Gen.

Read:

General Head Quartens, State of New-York, Adultant-General's Office, May 3, 1961.

Special Orders No. 128.

The prompt obedience of orders by the organized Regiments of the State Militia, and the slacerity of the volunteers, fully meeting the immediate weats of the mational executive, having superseded the necessity for any additional Regiments of the organized militia no more Regiments of such organization can be received into service at this time, accordingly the 20th Regiment, commanded by Col. Pratt, now in New-York city as nowfe to Washington, the breby relieved from that duty, and it will be ordered to repair to Kingston, Ulster Co., whence the several companies will actual to the respective districts. Special Orders No. 110, directing the Commissary-General to issue certain arms and equipments to that regiment, are also countermanded. Major-Genera Bandford is charged with the execution of this order.

By order of the Commander-in Chief.

To Major-General John Taylor Cooper, Albany,

GENERAL HARNEY FOR THE UNION.

RIS ADVICE TO MISSOURI.

SECESSION IS ANARCHY AND RUIN.

Stand by the Good Old Flag.

WASHINGTON, May 5, 1861. The reports that Gen. Harney is disaffected to the Government are groundless. He has addressed a letter to his friend Col. O. Fallen of St. Louis, declaring that he will never serve under any other banner than the one he has followed for forty years; that he will continue in the service of the Government which has be stowed its honors upon him, and so long as he has breath will be be its faithful and loyal soldier. He denies the right of Secession; says it will lead to universal anarchy; that the Secessionists design to establish a military dictatorship, have made war upon the Government, and dishonored its flag; and that Secession would be utter ruin to Missouri. He implores his fellow citizens of that State not to be seduced by designing men to be come the instruments of their mad ambition, and plunge the State into revolution. He declares that, whether governed by feelings inspired by the flag he has served under, or by his judgment of duty as a soldier and ritizen, or by his interest as an owner of property and resident of Missouri, he feels bound to stand by the Union, and remaining in its service, will devote his efforts to the maintenance of the Federal Government and the perpetuation of its blessings to posterity.

NEUTRALITY MEETING IN MISSOURL

Springfield, Mo., Saturday, May 4, 1861. The Hon. Mr. Phelps to-day addressed the largest newing held here since the Secession excitement. He argued that Secession was unconstitutional, and bethat civil war was preferable. Missouri should not take part in the war between the North and the South, commenced without consultation with her. He ap-proved of Gov. Jackson's refusal to send troops to aid the Federal Government, and expressed the hope that the Border States will act as mediator, and stay the hand of civil war. He believed that the military law of 1836 and 37 should be re-enacted, as that entailed no expense on the State. Virinia had passed an Ordinance of Secession; but he exected the people to stand firm against Secession. While e would bow in submission to the finally expressed will of the people, he would vote against Secession.

After Mr. Phelps had spoken, Mr. Bedford of Ar.

Atter Mr. Phelps had spoken, Mr. Bedford of Arkansas, a Secessionist, spoke a few minutes, when Judge Orr replied, denomining him completely.

Becession is declaring in this county.

FROM MARYLAND

State of Things To-Day. From Our Own Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May, 4, 1861-p. m. The sudden irruption of the mighty tide of loyalty into the City of Frederick, to-day, threatening to overwhelm the traitorous Senate of the State, forced the notorious 14 to recommit their Committee of Public Safety bill, and to fly, as best they could, from the wrath of an indignant people, who were clamoring outside for an opportunity to visit upon the heads of the offenders the just punishment which their treason invited. McKaig and Gordon of Alleghany, and Heckert of Cecil, are reported to have incontinently left for their homes. The people of Frederick owe it to the best interests of the State to refuse to this illegallyalled Legislature the further privilege of sitting in their midst. They should abate it as an intolerable

There is a rumor that Thomas Winans has positively refused to serve on the Revolutionary Executive Committee, but it is not believed. If he has done so, it is ecause he sees the yawning gulf before him. I hear it whispered that he will be arrested by the Federal uthorities, and made to answer at the Bar of Justice for misprision of treason, if not treason itself. The act of making munitions of war, to be used in the late war of the city authoritics against the United States, is certainly an overt one.

But Mr. Winans is not the only offender against the

authority of the United States. The Police Board and their Marshal are implicated still more deeply, and the new District-Attorney will have his bands full, if he does his duty. We are looking every hour for the arrest of Col. Trimble.

The Cumberland Civilian shrinks not from the duty of denouncing the robels of Maryland. Its editor, Mr. William Evans, holds the strongest language against them, and is rallying the loyal men of the Western ment, in tones that do the heart good to listen to. The Secondonist Senators from Alleghany will have a

hard time of it when they get home. Rowdyism, insults, house-breaking, assaults and battery, and other sets of violence, have taken the place of the mob spirit that was so rampant from the 19th to the 27th of April, and the Police generally manage to come up to the scene after the damage has been done and the offenders have get off. Some people are uncharitable enough to whisper that they are acting under

We have news that the repairs of the Northern Central Railroad are complete down to Cockeysville, and that the bridges on the Philadelphia Road will be done by Thursday next. If so, we may expect the opening of travel on both roads at an oarly day. This is all well enough, but there will be no safety for loyal men in Maryland until Baltimore is occupied and held by the United States troops.

The Loyalists will hold a Convention on Monday night next, at which steps will be taken for the thor ough organization of all the friends of the Union, who support it unconditionally. The Ward meetings to appoint delegates were well attended, and all old party ines are effaced. The tide has fully turned, and if the friends of the United States take it at its flood it will surely carry them on to complete success in the coming Fall elections.

Gen. Butler, I am glad to see, has telegraphed to his friends that he will be happy to see them in Baltimore in a few days! This is encouraging indeed.

The rumor is, that the Relay House on the Washington road is to be occupied by the 6th Massachusetts Regiment to-morrow morning. Mr. Garrett, the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, is said to have tendered the Government the full and free use of his road and rolling stock. Better late than never; but how much more gracious it would have been had he done so from the beginning. No man can afford to have his loyalty suspected in these troublous days.

The Police Board have surrendered the United States property captured by them in their late war upon the Government. It was done in instant response to an invitation from Gen. Scott, which, it is said, was more energetic than polite.

From The Baltimore American, May 3.

The position of Baltimore and Maryland at this time is full of peril, and the position of "the authorities" is one of fearful responsibility. Upon one side of us is the great North, with its swarming millions roused to the great North, with its swarming millions roused to the highest pitch of excitement and rage, its camps formed, and its tens of thousands of soldiers undergoing daily drill at convenient points and within easy strik-ing distance of our long line of unprotected border; on the other side of us are now not less than thirty thou-sand soldiers, many of them trained to the highest de-gree of efficiency, and all under the command of two of the jubicat living Generals. Between these we stand alone, half armed, not half trained, not half supplied with either provisions or munitions.

with either provisions or munitions.

Virginia, the nearest power that could be our ally, openly avows that she stands wholly on the defensive, and all other resource is denied by blockading fleets or intervening armies, and by the pressure of want and of danger at home to all who would, under other circumstances, possibly aid us in a struggle with the United States. We conselves are of the United States. A large majority of our citizens, we are convinced, desire no other country, and in this position what is it just or politic for us to do? Shall we "give countenance and aid to the authorities" by defending their blun-

ders, when by so doing we place a whole community in a false position, and earn the vengeance of a higher authority, which has the power to crush us?

The heart of Maryland is loyal to the flag of the United States. The Union men in Maryland are in a large majority, they know it, and will not consent for any long time to be placed in the position of enemies. The attack upon the United States troops in Pratt street, on the 19th ultimo, was no true index of Maryland sentiment or feeling. It was an attempt to commit our city beyond retreat to rebellion. The leaders of the Secession party had addressed inflamma ory harangues to excited gatherings of irresponsible men, and direct and indirect inflaence had been piled to the utmost. The natural result followed. An excited mob—led or instigated by a few whose checks should never cease to crimeon while they live—made one of the most brutal, murderous attacks on record. But this, wrong as it was, would hardly have tarnished our city's fame. The world would easily have distinguished between the city and the individuals who violated its peace. But if the city indorsed the act, made itself accessory after the fact, will it not rightfully be held respondible as an original offender, the principal in the crime? And if the State now indorse the action, and declare in the words of Mr. Wallis's resolution that "the conduct pursued by the authorities is ratified, APPROVED OF, and made valid by the General Assembly," is she not responsible for all the wrong, and can that responsibility be of a lower grade than rebellion sgainst the Government of our common country?

The attack was made. There is no suspicion that on

grade than rebellion against the Government of our common country?

The attack was made. There is no suspicion that on the part of "the authorities" generally there was any collarion or connivance at these lawless proceedings. But it is more than suspected that he who of all others should have been foremost in repressing the disorder connived at it, if he did not instigate it. It was currently reported before the attack, that the Marshal of Police had said the troops would not be allowed to pass through Baltimore. His strong sympathy with those who instigated the outbreak was not concealed, and after the attack his whole official influence was manifestly used to commit the city to a cealed, and after the attack his whole official influ-ence was manifestly used to commit the city to a position of revolt against the Government. He headed a party of official subordinates and others, and by a night march into the country, destroying bridges and breaking railroad communication, isolated our city from the world, accomplished officially what he had avowed individually to desire, and imposed upon us the inconveniences of a land blockade, while interposing effectual obstacles to the efforts of "the au-thorities" of our country at self-preservation. Nor interposing effectual obstacles to the enorts of "the au-thorities" of our country at self-preservation. Nor-was this all. On the next day a handbill, signed by Bradley T. Johnson, was circulated in Frederick, in which he says he had received "the following dis-patch from Marshal Kane, of Baltiwore, by teleoh:"
Thank you for your offer. Bring your men by the first train,

"Thank you for your other, other atterward. Streets yed and we will arrange with the railroad atterward. Streets yed with Maryland abood. Send expresses over the mountains of Maryland and Virginia for the ritemen to come without delay. Fresh hordes will be down upon us to morrow (the 20th). We will fight them, and whip them, or die. GEORGE P. KANE."

Was that the message of George P. Kane, or of the Marshal of Police? and if the latter, is it one of the things which the General Assembly is expected to approve? A copy of that handbill was placed in the hands of the Board of Police ten days ago. It is not hands of the Board of Ponce ten days ago. It is known that they have disapproved either of that dispatch or of any other act of the Marshal. They have found time in the interval to dismise Capt. Brown, a most efficient officer, for loving too well the "Star-Spangled Banner," and some score of officers of lower grade who had expressed political opinions by saying that "there were two things which they could not do: pull down their country's flag, and fight against their country's troops." Has Marshal Kane done less; or is he above the rules adopted for the regulation of the

Police Department!

But is this all the conduct of the authorities of the But is this all the conduct of the authorities of the city which we are expected to approve? Did they not take, without warrant of law, private property and property of the United States, and hold the same? Have they not now in their possession a large quantity of arms which they know were taken from the United States at Harper's Ferry, and still detain and neglect to return to the Government of their country, to which they belong? Who authorized the fitting up of tags with twelve-pounders upon swivels in our narbor in the manner of privateersmen? Who authorized the chase of the United States revenue cutter and the at-tempt to capture her by these same illegal craft? Who authorized the stopping of the supply of provisions at East Mellagra?

the acts of the authorities which we are Are these the acts of the authorities which we are expected to uphold? Let us have a full showing of what has been done, and know what is the extent of our liabilities on the bond before we sign it. If, in the

our liabilities on the bond before we sign it. If, in the heat of the moment, or from the presence of untoward circumstances, blanders have been made, let us correct them and place ourselves right of ence, and not blunder eternally on for the sake of consistency.

Our danger now is two fold. First, that our Government and the aroused musees of the North shall hold us responsible for the acts of the lawlees mob, and the excited, hasty, ill-advised conduct of the authorities. Second, that the ourraged Union sentiment among us, too long and too severely repressed, shall burst the restraining barriers. These are our only real dangers at present. The remedies for these are obvidangers at present. The remedies for these are obvious. Let the authorities put themselves right, truly represent the strong love of country by which our

represent the strong love of country by which our people are actuated, repudiate every mischlevous counsel, retract where they have unadvisedly erred, repair as rapidly and as fully as possible the mischief they have done; and they will be upheld by us, and by every patriot in our city and State.

And the second danger may be wholly averted by open, honest, manly fair-dealing toward the citizens. Let us have no more illegal elections sprung upon us. Let there be no effort to overrude all law and authority and place the deatiny of our State in the hands of an illegal, unconstitutional Committee of Safety! to work out schemes that people will not sanction. Let there he no more affort to stills, suppress or override the popular will, and drag our State into revolution in spite of herself. She is ready and willing to fight her own battle in a righteous cause; but she is not disposed to be made the battle-field of contending hosts, and turned be made the battle-field of contending hosts, and turned to desolation for the benefit of those who will despise after they have used her. And the men who love their country here are loyal. They will "uphold the authorities." But they have rights which "the authorities" must not attempt, under cover of law, to subvert, and far less to set acide by any plot and suppression of the popular voice.

THE PASSAGE OF TROOPS THROUGH MARY-LAND.

The following is the letter addressed by President Lincoln to Gov. Hicks and Mayor Brown, dated on the day after the assault on the Massachusetts troops. It has not before been published: Washington, April 20, 1861.

Gov. Highs and Mayor Brown:

Washington, appearance of the Control Jov. Highs and Mayor Brown.

GRETINGEN-Your letter by Messix. Bond, December Strue is received. I tender you both my singere thanks for your efforts to keep the peace in the trying situation in which you are placed. For the future, troop want be brought here, but I make no point of bringing them through Baitimore. Without any military anowledge myself, of course I must leave details to Gen. Scott. He hastly said this morning is the property of these gentlemen, "March them around Baitimore.

Without any open Scott. He hasting around Baltimore, presence of these gentlemen, "March them around Baltimore, and not through it?"

I slucerely hope the General, on faller reflection, will consider this practical and proper, and that you will not object to it. By this a collision of the people of Baltimore with the troops will be avoided, unless they go out of their way to seek it. I hope you will exert your influence to prevent this. Now and ever, I shall do all in my power for peace, consistently with the maintenance of government.

Your obedient servant.

A. LINCOLN.

THE TRUE FEELING IN BALTIMORE.

On Thursday last there was a large meeting of 'influential and respectable citizens of Baltimore," at the Corn and Flour Exchange, in favor of memorializing the Legislature to have the various railroad lines reopened. A motion was made to circulate a petition to that effect, and expressions of opinion called for.

Some few speeches were made, when
The Rev. A. B. Cross proposed a series of resolutions
denouncing the action of the Marshal of Police, Board
of Police Commissioners, and other authorities, and the
mob which assaulted the Massachusetts volunters, and
declaring that the Government had a right to send
troops through the city. He proceeded to speak at
considerable length, when he was called to order. A
motion to lay his resolution upon the table prayailed. motion to lay his resolution upon the table prevailed.

Mr. Israel M. Parr spoke, and declared that Mr.

Cross came there for the purpose of throwing a fire-brand into a peaceful meeting, and he should not be allowed to do so. [Applause.]

This passage exhibits the spirit of the meeting. The motion to circulate the petition was adopted, and, upon motion of Mr. Augustus Mathiot, the Committee to circulate the petition was requested to take into consideration the feasibility of petitioning the General Government to remove the blockade of the Virginia

ports in favor of an unrestricted trade with Baltimore

MORE OUTRAGES IN MISSOURI.

which prevailed.

From The Rochester Democrat.

Mr. Bidwell, a member of the Society of Friends, and well known to many of the citizens of Rochester as an industrious and thriving gardener, removed with his family to a place some twenty-five miles distant from Jefferson City, Missouri, where he has been engaged in the peaceful pursuit of horticulture. Mr. Bid well says, recently wille be was engaged in transplanting grape vines, he was called upon by two men, armed with revolvers, and requiring him to go to his house with them. He found on arrival, eight other men, well armed with revolvers and "Arkansas toothpicks."

age, Judge Lynch, who very soon decreed that Mr. Bidwell would be required to leave the State within ten days. One of the female members of the family demurred at this summary process of ejectment, where upon she was very gruffly informed by his honor to "keep very quiet or she would be strung up by the neck."

neck."

There is no higher tribunal for an appeal in Missouri, at present, so Mr. Bidwell complied with the order of the Court, and is now stopping with his friends in

Many persons are leaving for the Free States, and even some of the families of Missourians themselves are fleeing from the wrath to come. A. P. Foster. West Brighton, May 3, 1861.

REPUDIATION OF SOUTHERN DEBTS.

To the Editors of the Philadel phia Evening Bulletin.

GENTLEMEN: The inclosed are verbatim copies of letters just received by me from a customer in Louisiana, and an attorney, into whose hands I had, in good faith, placed his claim for collection.

They illustrate the total want of moral principle on the part of the "chivalry," and show how all honor and honesty are sacrificed by them in the raising of funds for the execution of their nefarious designs to overthrow cur Federal Government.

Your, &c., A. W. HARRISON,

No. 28 South Seventh street.

P. S. You can make any use of these letters that you may see proper.

P. S. You can make any use of those letters that you may see proper.

Philadelphia, May 4, 1861.

[COPT.]

Philadelphia, May 4, 1861.

A. W. Harrison, req.: Your letter requesting further information in reference to your claim against Smith, amounting to \$300 30, is at hand. I called immediately on Mr. Smith, and he showed a willing ness to pay the same (though he had put me off for some time) but stated that he intended to suspend the payment of all his Northern debts, and fintends to invest the \$300 which he owes you in bonds of the Confederate States. Mr. Smith urges that this is in conformity to the universally recognized principles which apply to the rights and dates of individuals of two nations in a state of war, and that Lincoln's preclamation is a formal declaration of wer, both it gally and practically, which no man of sound judgment will deny.

Mr. Smith is inexorable in this position, and threatens make with a mob if I attempt to see him, which I have no inclination to do, in the present state of excited feeling, and on score of patriotism, both of us being high privates of a cempany, which, in beheat to President David's requisition, are to march tomostrow for Washington city, to sid in discleding, from the Federal Capital, that are in mind the control of Abolition, adders and absettors, his imbedic Cabinet.

Yours very truly,

Under these circumstances I believe it my duty to become responsible toward you for the claim which you placed in my hand, and I hold therefore myself thus.

[Copy.]

A. W. Harrison, Esq. Sir.—It is with feelings of no ordansity character that I said those few lines in your Attorney's (though a good friend to the South and personal to me letter. The \$300 90 will be immediately invested in bonds of the Confederate States, as I think is but proper and right, under the effective them of the proper and right, under the effective theory to buy arms and ammunition to subjugate the Sunny South. Your amable President, Mr. Abe Lincoln, has brought or one glorious country into a beaut Q. S. SMITH. [Copy.] PONTOTOC, Miss., April 25, 1862.

Mr. A. W. Harrison, Phila.

DEAR Siz: Business of all kinds is nearly surpended. Wart

DEAR Siz: Business of all kinds is nearly surpended. Wart

DEAR Siz: Party where. The South must be let alone; she

Dear Sin: Business of all kinds is nearly suspended. War I war! Is the cry everywhere. The South must be let alone; she can never be conquered; never! and Lincoln had as well take this view of it neve, and act the part of a wise man. His present course can do the North no good, if successful but it will fail of success at an immense cost of blood and treasure. Our people are united to a man, and will sacrince life, property, everything dear to them, rather than submit. And they will fight with the numer deeperation to the bitter end, if need be, which, however is not anticipated. The nervoes would willingly take the field against Lincoln's army, if permitted. We hope the North will take the second sober thought on this subject and pursue the course that wisdom clotates. Yours, very traily treasure. the course that wisdom clotates. Yours, very traly, (Signed) WEATHERALL & WILSOM.

AWYUL VENGEANCE.-The public School Board of the Third District of New-Orleans have passed the following startling resolutions:

Whereus, At a time when Northern fanatics could left and be-lich the South by their sanctimonious and syren-like decepwhich the Sound of the little of the little

Whereas, Mulard Fillmore has proved himself, by his late la-densement of Abraham Lincoln's coercive policy, a hypocrite, a fanatic, and a traitor to the South; and
Whereas. In acknowledgement of his pre-ended devotion to the South, the School Board of the Third District had placed the school-house, now bearing his name, under his special protection; therefore, be it Headers. That the name of Fillmore be effaced of said school-house, and the name of Jellerson Davis be substituted in its stead.

House, and the mane of Toutan Beaurogard be stead.

Resolved, further. That the name of Toutan Beaurogard be given to the Seventh Ward School-House.

PRIVATERES.—Capt. Carter, of the schooner Fred.

Howell, from Savannah 23d ult., arrived at Boston on Saturday forenoon. He says there was a report at Saturday forenoon. vannah that several privateers were fitting out to Northern ports for the Southern Confederacy.

Non-Arrival of the North America.

FATHER POINT, C. E., May 5-6:30 p. m.

There are no signs of the steamer North America off
this Point, now fully due. Weather pleasant, with a
light easterly wind. DEATH OF A WELL-YNOWS JOHENALIST .- Mr. Rd-

ward G. P. Wilkins, for many years well known in this city as one of the most brilliant of all our New-York dramatists, died yesterday morning at his restdence in Amity street, after an illness the last manifestations of which were exceedingly rapid. Mr. Wilking has been in delicate health for many months; but har been confined to his room only four or five days, and not until Friday last did the disease take on such a form as to give his friends serious alarm.

Mr. Wilkins has been for many years the Dramati and Musical critic of The New-York Herald, and hie Dramatic articles in The Saturday Press, and more lately, in The New-York Leader, over the Signature of "Personne," have attracted much attention for their fairness and fearlessness of expression, and for their brilliancy of style. He was the author of several plays, and the translator of suil a number of others, all of which were acted here with success, and the last one of which, "Henriette," was withdrawn from the stage of Wallack's Theater, but a week ago, after a

eng and profitable run. In Mr. Wilkins the New-York Press loses one of its most versatile and most industrious members, and one whose generous and manly qualities endeared him to social circle so large that few of those who make up the literary and dramatic Metropolitan world will most

deeply feel his loss, Funeral services will be held this morning at St. Thomas's Church, corner of Broadway and Houston

REV. J. T. SAWYER, D.D.-This gentleman, yesterday, retired from the pastorate of the Second Avenue Universalist church. He said, that as he hoped to live a good many years yet, and intended frequently to visit his present flock, he would not preach what is called a farewell sermon, nor in a formal manner take leave of them. Dr. Sawyer, with the exception of short interval, has been paster of his present society for about twenty years, and during most of that time has held a prominent place among public men. About 1831 he had a newspaper controversy with Dr. Brownlie, and afterwards a public discussion with Mr. Sixcomb and Mr. Remington, and recently with Mr. Wercott, which discussions were afterwards published. He is also the author of several able Theological Works. He retires to his farm, at Clinton, in this State, and will take charge of the Universalist church in that place.

BIBLE PRESENTATION .- Last evening, at the Reformed Dutch Church in Twenty-third street, took place the presentation of a Bible to Robert Anderson, Jr., by the children connected with the Asylum for Deaf Mutes. The children, five of whom were girls dressed in white, first recited the Ten Commandme in the sign language. Dr. Gillette then made an ad dress. The presentation was made through Dr. Me-Vickar, of Columbia College, a little girl making the motions, which, being interpreted, said that the Bible was given with the hope that the recipient would prove as good a man as his father. He is a bright-looking boy, about four years old. Mrs. Anderson was

The Chasseur Caders.—Company A, of this corps, which is composed of intelligent and respectable young men, commenced drilling on Saturday night at Brooks's Assembly Rooms, No. 361 Broome-steect, under Lieut. Byrne, late of the U.S. Army, a very efficient and soldierly-looking young officer. It is intended that this regiment shall comprise only young men who have been accustomed to observe the proprieties of life; and more than ordinary caution is used in selecting applicants for membership. The headquarters of the Chasseur Cadets is at the Artisans' Bank, No. 117 Nassau street. It is understood that the command of the regiment, which will tender its services for the war, will be offered to Lieut.-Col. S. K. Zook, of the 6th Rogs. of N. Y. Militia.

Here he was arraigned before that dig nified person-